



Early Journal Content on JSTOR, Free to Anyone in the World

This article is one of nearly 500,000 scholarly works digitized and made freely available to everyone in the world by JSTOR.

Known as the Early Journal Content, this set of works include research articles, news, letters, and other writings published in more than 200 of the oldest leading academic journals. The works date from the mid-seventeenth to the early twentieth centuries.

We encourage people to read and share the Early Journal Content openly and to tell others that this resource exists. People may post this content online or redistribute in any way for non-commercial purposes.

Read more about Early Journal Content at <http://about.jstor.org/participate-jstor/individuals/early-journal-content>.

JSTOR is a digital library of academic journals, books, and primary source objects. JSTOR helps people discover, use, and build upon a wide range of content through a powerful research and teaching platform, and preserves this content for future generations. JSTOR is part of ITHAKA, a not-for-profit organization that also includes Ithaka S+R and Portico. For more information about JSTOR, please contact support@jstor.org.

to abide by the following regulations ; that is to say, the best lodgings in said town, that is, one room furnished with bedding, and other necessary conveniences, and also fire and candle-light, at half-a-guinea a week ; and so in proportion downwards, as to all other lodgings, and all other articles, as the chief Magistrate for the time being of said Corporation shall adjudge and appoint. And as to diet :—for dinner and supper, 8s. British a-week : for dinner only, 6s. British, a-week.—N. B. Assizes times are excepted.

John M'Donough,	Dennis Leavy,
John Fitzmaurice,	John Haly,
G. Connell,	Daniel Tuomy,

ASSIZE OF BREAD.

By order of the Lord Mayor:—June 29, 1750.

Penny Loaf, (Wheat)	11oz.	6dr.
Fourpenny, do. do.	2lb.	14oz. 7dr.
Sixpenny, do. do.	4lb.	6oz. 3dr.
Twelvepenny, do. do.	8lb.	12oz. 6dr.
Penny Loaf, (Household)	15oz.	2dr.
Fourpenny, do. do.	3lb.	13oz. 0dr.
Sixpenny, do. do.	5lb.	11oz. 6dr.
Twelvepenny, do. do.	11lb.	4oz. 7dr.

Middle price of Wheat per quarter, £1 19s. 6d.

There was a famous Spa in Francis-street in those days, which perhaps I may send you some account of at some other opportunity. It may be presumed the spa is still in existence. *** P.



ON THE COMMON SEALS AND DEVICES OF THE VARIOUS MUNICIPAL BODIES OF IRELAND.

No. II.

Dublin ranks the second city in the British Empire, and deservedly obtains that pre-eminence, not only from the circumstance of its being the metropolis of Ireland, but also from its magnitude, the magnificence of its edifices, the beauty of its situation, the wealth and prosperity of its commerce, but also from the amenity, and high moral tone and honourable character of its inhabitants.

Prior to the arrival of the English, or a short time before that event, Dublin could not boast of this distinction ; it was first merely known as the settlement and stronghold of a nest of Danish pirates, a very thorn in the side of unhappy Ireland ; but on its conquest by the English, Henry II., a wise and politic prince, during his short sojourn in Ireland in 1172, seeing the advantages it possessed from its central situation and its proximity to England, made it the seat of his temporary court, and granting it to the City of Bristol, conferred on its inhabitants all the rights and immunities, enjoyed by the freemen of that ancient city then the second in his dominions ; under these advantages it was immediately colonized by a number of hardy adventurers ; and although the infant colony had many and almost insuperable difficulties to encounter, and were cut off to the number of 200 in an ambuscade, shortly after their first settlement, yet the indomitable spirit of English enterprise prevailed, and, in despite of every obstacle, they, in time, surmounted them all, and gradually laid the foundation on which their descendants raised this city to its present pre-eminence,

This grant of the city is the first charter of Dublin on

record ; it is given by the name of DIVELIN. "*Hominus de Bristow*," to the people of Bristol, "to be by them held well and peaceably, freely and quietly, entirely, fully and honourably." It is given at Dublin, and bears no date, but as Henry kept his Christmas here in A. D. 1172, we may refer it to that period. His son, John, Earl of Morton, and Lord of Ireland, afterwards King John, confirmed this grant to the same persons, and in the same terms, with the addition of all the liberties and free customs, to which they had before been entitled throughout his father's dominions ; he also more fully detailed and set forth the limits of their franchises and extent of their jurisdiction, which, as it may be interesting to our readers, we give, translated from the original charter, as it is preserved in the Black Book of the Archbishops of Dublin, called Allen's Register, being collected by Archbishop Allen, in the reign of Henry VIII.

"The Charter of John, Lord of Ireland, concerning the bounds and franchises of the City of Dublin and of the Liberties granted thereto."

"John, Lord of Ireland, Earl of Morton, to all his subjects and friends, French, English, Irish, and Welsh, present and to come greeting, Know ye that I have given and granted, and by this my charter confirmed, to my citizens of Dublin, as well those who inhabit without the walls as those dwelling within, as far as the boundary of the town, that they may have their limits, as they were perambulated by the oaths of the honest men of the city itself, in pursuance of a precept sent to them by King Henry, my father, namely on the east and south sides of Dublin, by the pasture grounds which lead as far as the ports of Saint Kevin's Church, and so along the roads as far as Kilmerekaragan, and from thence as they are divided from the lands of Donenobrook, as far as the Doder, and

from the Doder to the sea, namely to Clarade, close to the sea, and from Clarade to Ramynelan; and on the west side of Dublin, from Saint Patricks Church, through the valley, as far Farnan Clenegimethe, and from thence as they are divided from the lands of Kilmaynham, and beyond the water of Kilmaynham, near Avenliffy, as far as the ford of Kilmaston, and beyond the water of Avenliffy, towards the north by Cnocknogannoe, and from thence as far as the Barns of the Holy Trinity, and from those Barns to the Gallows, and so as the division runs between Clonlic and Crynan, as far as Tolecan, and afterwards to the Church of Saint Mary, of Ostmanby; these things we have also granted to them that their tenures and lands be secure, who have any granted to them by our charter—from thence, without the walls, as far as the before-mentioned limits—that the city may not dispose of those lands as of other lands, but that they observe the common customs of the City as other citizens do," &c. &c.

It will readily be perceived this form is very general, and drawn up with the simplicity of these early times; and by it, it would be very difficult now to trace the bounds; but they are at present well defined, and are perambulated by the Lord Mayor and his attendants, with much state, every third year, a ceremony which must be familiar to most of the citizens. But to return.

From Bristol, Dublin derives her form of government, her liberties, privileges, and customs; the different guilds or corporations are modelled on those of Bristol; some of the streets and churches are similarly named; and the devices on the common seals of Dublin, used in the 12th and 13th centuries, (see the head of this article,) are assumed or adapted from the arms of that city (namely, a castle and ship), a sketch of which is also given to illustrate our position.



In process of time, the citizens proving themselves stalwart and trusty, true and faithful friends and supporters of the English power, were rewarded by their sovereigns with various charters of their grace and favour, granting them many and singular advantages, rights and immunities; these were all recited, consolidated, and confirmed by the GREAT CHARTER OF LIBERTIES, given by Edward IV., in the second year of his reign; containing, among others, the following remarkable clause, which, with the preamble, runs thus:—

"KNOW YE—that We, mindful of the acceptable and laudable services, which our beloved the Mayor and Citizens of Dublin, in Ireland, and their ancestors, have manifoldly rendered to Us and to Our progenitors, and to Us daily, and especially for the preservation and defence of the aforesaid City and the parts adjacent, against the assaults of the Irish who strive to invade our lands and those of our liege men therein, and to oppress and plunder our People, cease not, at immense expense and labour, to render, exposing their persons and their properties to divers perils—And willing, on that account, to manifest to them Our Gracious Favour—Have Granted, for

Us and our Heirs, and by this our Charter, Have Confirmed, to the said Mayor and Citizens, that they, and their Heirs and Successors for ever, Be Free from *Murage, Pavage, Pontage, Passage, Kayage, and from all other such like customs of all Merchandises and of all their goods, of what kind soever, throughout Our Kingdom, Our Land of Ireland, and Our Dominion, Wherefore We Will and Firmly Ordain, for Us and Our Heirs, that the said Mayor and Citizens, their Heirs and Successors, Have and Hold all and singular the before mentioned Liberties as aforesaid for ever. Witness," &c. &c.

These favours and advantages very naturally caused the citizens to regard themselves more as English subjects, than mere Bristolian adventurers; and about the middle of the 15th century, we find that they had discarded the badge of their humble origin, and assuming the badge of a Royal city, took for their cognizance the Royal Lions of England. This is evident from the Public Seal used in 1459, a copy of which is here given; thus adding ano-



ther proof to the many already on record of the vanity of human nature, and of our forgetfulness of ourselves when raised a little in the scale of society by adventitious or fortunate circumstances.

How long this device continued to be the Sigillum of Dublin, does not appear; probably until the time of the first James, who re-modelled and re-chartered almost all the corporations of Ireland. The Arms now borne are—azure, three castles, argent, flames issuing from their summits proper—as represented on the title-page of the first volume; this device must be in honour of the activity and valour displayed on all occasions by the citizens for the honour of England, particularly in beating up the quarters and destroying the fortifications of the so called Irish enemies. Fire was the agent of destruction generally used, and consequently the burning castles were chosen as the most appropriate emblems. The earliest public example of this bearing extant, (or at least that I have been able to find,) is on the pedestal of the statue in Col-

* Murage, is a toll for every loaded horse or carriage going in, or out, or through any walled town, arising from any grant or prescription for walling the same. It was originally a personal labour, imposed upon the inhabitants and neighbours, but afterwards reduced to a pecuniary tax, called Murage.

Pavage—A toll in the same manner, imposed for making and repairing pavements and highways.

Pontage—A custom imposed for the building and repairing of bridges, which were formerly built and supported by the crown.

Passage—For a pass or leave to cross or transport men, goods, &c. over seas or rivers.

Kayage—A toll payable for loading or unloading goods at a quay, (quay,) wharf, or crane.

These were most extraordinary privileges in those days, particularly Pontage, which was one of the three public expenses—Expedition, Pontage, and Forfeiture of Castles, from which, according to Seldon, no man was exempt, not even bishops, abbots, or monks; but from all these, and such like tolls and customs, the citizens or freemen of Dublin are exempt throughout the King's dominions, as well of England as of Ireland.—Vide Lucas's Translation of the Great Charter of the Liberties of the City of Dublin. 1749.

lege-green, erected in A.D. 1701, on which it is represented without crest, supporters, or motto, plainly surrounded by a cornucopizæ; but among the embellishments of the Translation of the Great Charter, by Dr. Lucas, before alluded to, the escutcheon is set out surmounted by a coronet or cap of dignity, supported by a goose and a cock, and having on a scroll the motto, "Vigilance and Valour." At present the chief magistrates of the city, in their official proclamations, retain the cap of dignity, but have dismissed the goose and cock, together with the motto; perhaps they are aware that the geese and cocks-combs are sufficiently numerous personally, and a proper sense of modesty prevents the assumption of the motto in this degenerate generation. R. ARMSTRONG.

Our ingenious correspondent, as well as Harris and the other authorities on whom he relies, appear to be in error in supposing the seal last given to belong to the City, and to represent its arms. It is evidently the seal of the Provosts of the City, and must be of an antiquity anterior to the year 1266, when the names of these officers were changed to *Bailiffs*, who were, in their turn, changed to Sheriffs, in 1549, in the second year of King Edward VI. The inscription is, "*Sigillum Prepositure Dublinie*," and the three lions of the Royal Arms of England, no doubt were intended to denote that the Provosts were the *King's officers* in the corporation, who collected and accounted for the fee farm rent and other royal revenues. Though, therefore, it has been sometimes considered to be the *Arms of the City*, it is obviously a mistake. B.

The following letter from King Charles the First, evinces how highly that sovereign estimated the services of the citizens of Dublin. It is the last article entered in the "*Domesday Book of Dyvelin City*."

"CHARLES I.

"Trusty and well beloved we greet you well. We have been so abundantly satisfied by our right trusty and entirely beloved cousin and counsellor, James, Marquess of Ormond, our Lieutenant General of that our Kingdom, of your constancy and zeal to our service, not only by your giving your support, far beyond your estate and abilities, towards the relief of our army there, without which it could not have subsisted, but likewise for the engaging yourselves for the raising of money towards the transportation of that part of our army which was sent hither to our aid. As we cannot but take special notice of your said good affections to us, especially when we see such pregnant testimonies thereof in these times of defection, when so great numbers of our subjects in our several kingdoms have cast off their duty and national allegiance. And therefore we do assure you on the word of a king, that we will in due time remember these your services for your honour and advantage, which we will and require you to make known to our good people of that our city; and that we do very much commiserate the many great and heavy burthens, which for the advantage of our service they do daily bear, which, (as we are informed,) hath in a manner occasioned a total decay of trade, which is the very life of a city, and consequently the consumption of all their means, whereof we are exceedingly sensible, and will upon all occasions be ready to relieve them the best way we may. Given at our Court at Oxford, the 23d February, 1643. "By His Majesty's Command,

"EDWARD NICHOLAS."

ANCIENT IRISH POETRY.

SIR,—The 25th Number of your valuable Journal contains a short, but interesting account of Inchmore Castle, on the Nore, the residence of Oliver Grace, the heir of the ancient baronial house of Courtstown, who died in the life-time of his father, in the year 1637. In Mr. Hardiman's beautiful collection of Irish Poems, (Vol. II.) there are some elegiac stanzas on his death, which, from the rare beauty of their poetry, harmony of their numbers, and the freedom of their structure from those alliterations and other minute restrictions which have cramped the metre of many of the other valuable compositions of our Irish Bards, seem to me well worthy of a place in your Journal, if you think it not sufficient to refer your readers to Mr. Hardiman's work. I send you a literal translation which I have attempted, and in which I have most strictly

adhered to the original, which, however, it will be necessary to understand in order fully to appreciate the beauties of the poem. Your readers will perceive that the translation which I have sent you does not differ materially from Doctor Drummond's accurate metrical version.

I should observe that Mr. Hardiman places the death of Oliver Grace in the year 1604; but this is a mistake, as will be evident by referring to the interesting "Memoirs of the Grace Family," there being no person of that family whom the elegy could possibly suit, except Oliver Grace, of Inchmore, called *Fike*, or the poet, to whom it is applicable in every particular. He is stated, in the Memoirs, to be the son of Robert Grace, Baron of Courtstown, by his wife Eleanor daughter of David Condon, Lord of Condon's country, in the county of Cork, by Eleanor, daughter of Richard, Lord Poer, of Curraghmore; but by a reference to the will of Sir Richard Shee, dated 24th December, 1609 (a copy of which is in my possession)—whose daughter, Letitia Shee, was married to John Grace, of Courtstown, father of the said Robert Grace, and grandfather of Oliver, of Inchmore—it appears that Robert Grace's wife was the daughter of Patrick Condon. The following are the extracts from the will referring to this subject.

"Item, where-upon the agreement of marriage of Mr. Patrick Condon, of my grandchilde, Robert Grace, to his daughter, Mrs. Ellen Condon, the said Patrick delivered unto me £100 sterling current money of England, in bullion, to be given in preferment to my daughter, is daughter Margaret Grace that is with me, I will that my wyfe and executors, with the advice of some of my feoffees and brethren, shall provide a fytt husbunde for her, and that myne executors of my soules portion, shall deliver unto her and her husband, in marriage goods, one hundred pounds sterling current money of England, in Bullion; and if God shall dispose of the said Margaret before marriage, then my will is, that my executors shall pay the same £100 to her brethren, Richard and Edmund Grace, in regard that they are poor orphans, haveinge nothing leaft unto them for their mayntenance by their father and mother; and if they should die before they receive the said moneye, then I will that the said moneye be paid unto their elder brother Robert Grace. Item, when Mr. Patrick Condon is bounde by bonde to me that Edmond Purcell of Ballyfoille, shall marry my grandchilde, Catherine Grace, or in lieu thereof to pay unto her £300 sterling, current moneye in England, for the preferment of the saide Catherine Grace to a husband, I earnestly beseech my sonne and heire, and the rest of my executors, upon my blessinge, if neede be, by suite of law, upon the refusal of the saide Purcell, to compell the said Patrick Condon, upon his bonde, to pay the sayde moneye to the use aforesaide; and yf she should happen to die before preferment, the said £300, to be to her brother, Mr. Robert Grace, in regard that he most lovinglie and kindlie bestowed his own mariadge for the benefytt of her and her sister by myne advice and intreatie. Item, I leave to my father Lettisse Shee's daughter, Margaret Grace, a flock of sheep, in number foure skore. Item, I leave to my saide daughter, is son and heir, Robert Grace, one of my double gillt bowels of plate with his cover, wherein I commonlie drinke aqua vite and clarett wyne, as a token of remembrance of my love."

The will of Sir Richard Shee has been lost by the Pre-rogative Office, where it was proved in 1608, or it could not have escaped the accurate researches of the author of "Memoirs of the Grace Family." W. W.

ELEGY ON THE DEATH OF OLIVER GRACE.

BY JOHN FITZWALTER WALSH.

1. A gloomy mist is in each mountain, a mist that appeared not before; there is a sullen silence in noontide; the deep voice of sorrow alone is heard.

2. The sound of death is in the wind: alas! to us 'tis the approach of sorrow! The raven with hoarse voice, portends the hour of the dead.

3. Is it for thee, O noble youth of my heart, that the banshee mournful wails, in the midst of the silent lone'y night; plaintiff she sings the song of death